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(54) PORTABLE RADIO EQUIPMENT

(57)Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide portable radio equipment consisting of plural dielectric substrates constituted so as to suppress the generation of a leakage current from an antenna on a radio part substrate especially where a substrate connector is present.

SOLUTION: In this portable radio equipment, a radio circuit board 15 loaded with a radio circuit module 14 and a control circuit board 13 loaded with a control circuit module 12 are constituted in parallel wherein the circuit boards are connected by a connector 17 and an antenna 16 is connected to the radio circuit board 15. The position of the connector 17 is arranged at the end part of the control circuit board 13 at the part of connecting the radio circuit board 15 and the antenna 16.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st dielectric substrate with which the wireless circuit section was prepared, and the 2nd dielectric substrate with which it has been arranged in parallel with this 1st dielectric substrate, and the control circuit section was prepared, It is walkie-talkie equipment which consists of a connector which connects said 1st and 2nd dielectric substrate, and an antenna connected to said 1st dielectric substrate, and said connector is the connection place of said 1st dielectric substrate and said antenna, and is arranged in the end of said 2nd dielectric substrate.

[Claim 2] Walkie-talkie equipment of claim 1 set as the quarter wavelength of the frequency which the die length of said 1st dielectric substrate in the extended direction of an antenna uses with said walkie-talkie equipment.

[Claim 3] Said 1st dielectric substrate is walkie-talkie equipment according to claim 1 or 2 constituted by the dielectric substrate of the pair which carries a transmitting module and a receiving module, respectively.

[Claim 4] said antenna -- a line -- walkie-talkie equipment given in any 1 of claim 1 which is an antenna thru/or the 3rd term.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the walkie-talkie equipment constituted so that generating of the leakage current from the antenna generated on the wireless section substrate which is applied to walkie-talkie equipments

constituted from two or more dielectric substrates, such as a portable telephone and a Personal Digital Assistant, especially originates in a substrate connection connector might be suppressed.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, since it is visible as a noise, walkie-talkie equipments, such as a portable telephone and a Personal Digital Assistant, constitute a wireless section substrate and a control-section substrate from a control section to which the high frequency current generated in the wireless section is mainly concerned with a baseband circuit separately in many cases.

[0003] The example of the conventional walkie-talkie equipment which constituted the wireless section substrate and the control-section substrate separately in drawing 12 is shown. This walkie-talkie equipment 101 is constituted by connecting the antenna 106 for transmission and reception in the wireless circuit 104 with the substrate 105 in which the substrate 103 and the wireless circuit 104 in which the control circuit 102 constituted considering the integrated circuit as a subject was carried were carried.

[0004] Moreover, the substrate 103 and the substrate 105 are connected by the connector 107. The connector 107 is used for the signal transduction between a control circuit 102 and the wireless circuit 104, and an electric power supply. The connector 107 is connected to the part which is most separated from an antenna 106, Engine performance, such as TX (transmitting section) and VCO (voltage controlled oscillator), may deteriorate also especially in the wireless circuit 104 according to the current which revealed this to the substrate 105 from the antenna 106, and the currents (degradation of modulation precision etc.) generate on an antenna 106 were made interference as it is better to separate weak components from an antenna 106 if possible, so that there might be no direct receptacle. In connection with this, signal transduction and the connector 107 for carrying out an electric power supply are also formed in a location distant from an antenna 106 to these components, However, it needed to shield only by separating these components from an antenna with the metal which does not become the cure of performance degradation, in addition does not illustrate the wireless circuit 104. This has been the failure of small [of walkietalkie equipment], a light weight, and low-pricing.

[0005] The simulation model of the high frequency current generated on the walkie-talkie equipment 101 of <u>drawing 12</u> in <u>drawing 13</u> is shown. Since a cellular phone and PHS were begun and the miniaturization to the extent that it is not different from the wavelength of the frequency to be used has accomplished walkie-talkie equipment, the die length of a walkie-talkie is one wave, width of face is about 1 / five waves here, and, as for an antenna, the monopole antenna of quarter—wave length is used. Each of these consists of perfect conductors.

[0006] The amplitude of the current distribution between the substrate 103 analyzed by the simulation model of drawing 13 to drawing 14 and backing 105 is shown.

<u>Drawing 14</u> shows that the bigger current than the maximum on an antenna 106 has occurred in the connector 107. Even if it separates this to the wireless circuit 104 from an antenna 106, the effectiveness is small and it turns out that the leakage current from an antenna 106 has occurred on the wireless section substrate 105. [0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, walkie-talkie equipments constituted from conventional walkie-talkie equipment with two or more dielectric substrates, such as a cellular phone and a Personal Digital Assistant, were started, especially the leakage current from an antenna occurred on the wireless circuit board by existence of a substrate connection connector, and there was a trouble of degrading the property of a wireless circuit.

[0008] This invention cancels such a trouble and aims at offering the walkie-talkie equipment which can suppress generating of the leakage current from an antenna. [0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The 2nd dielectric substrate with which this invention has been arranged in parallel with the 1st dielectric substrate with which the wireless circuit section was prepared, and this 1st dielectric substrate, and the control circuit section was prepared, It is walkie-talkie equipment which consists of a connector which connects said 1st and 2nd dielectric substrate, and an antenna connected to said 1st dielectric substrate, and said connector is the connection place of said 1st dielectric substrate and said antenna, and is arranged in the end of said 2nd dielectric substrate.

[0010] Furthermore, the die length of said 1st dielectric substrate in the extended direction of an antenna is set as the quarter wavelength of the frequency used with said walkie-talkie equipment as an approach of abolishing the leakage current from an antenna positively.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0112] The outline configuration of the walkie-talkie equipment applied to the 1st operation gestalt of this invention at <u>drawing 1</u> is shown. Walkie-talkie equipment 11 constitutes in parallel the control circuit substrate 13 in which the wireless circuit board 15 in which the wireless circuit module (wireless circuit section) 14 was carried, and the control circuit module (control circuit section) 12 were carried, it connects these substrates by the connector 17, connects an antenna 16 to the wireless circuit board 15, and is constituted. A connector 17 is used for the signal transduction between the control circuit module 12 and the wireless circuit boards at the end section in slot 17for control circuit substrates a, and the other end, and connects both substrates of each other by inserting the control circuit substrate 13 and the wireless circuit substrate 13 and the wireless circuit substrate 15 in Slots 17a and 17b, respectively. This connector 17 is the part

which connected the antenna 16 with the wireless circuit board 15, and is prepared in the end of the control circuit substrate 13. Specifically the antenna 16 was connected to the substrate 15 in end connection terminal area 15a of the wireless circuit board 15, the connector 17 has been arranged at end connection terminal area 13a of the connection place of this substrate 15 and antenna 16, and the control circuit substrate 15, and the substrates 13 and 15 of each other are connected. That is, the control circuit substrate 13 and the wireless circuit board 15 are connected in the location with the connector 17 nearest to an antenna 16. in addition — as an antenna 16— a line — what is necessary is just to use a monopole antenna [0013] The outline configuration of the walkie-talkie equipment applied to the 2nd

operation gestalt of this invention at drawing 2 is shown.

[0014] With walkie-talkie equipment 11, the control circuit substrate 13 in which the wireless circuit board 15 in which the wireless circuit module 14 was carried, and the control circuit module 12 were carried is arranged in parallel, a connector 17 connects mutually and an antenna 16 is connected to the wireless circuit board 15. It is set as the quarter wavelength of the frequency which the die length of the wireless circuit board 15 in the extended direction of an antenna 16 uses with walkie-talkie equipment 11, and a connector 17 is the part which connected the antenna 16 with the wireless circuit board 15 like the 1st operation gestalt, and is arranged in the end of the control circuit substrate 13.

[0015] <u>Orawing 3</u> shows the simulation model of the walkie-talkie equipment of the operation gestalt of this invention. Since a cellular phone and PHS were begun like the simulation model of the walkie-talkie equipment of the conventional example shown by <u>drawing 13</u> and the miniaturization to the extent that it is not different from the wavelength of the frequency to be used has accomplished walkie-talkie equipment, the die length of a walkie-talkie is set as one wave, width of face is set as about 1 / five waves here, and, as for the antenna, the quarter-wave length monopole antenna is used. Each of these consists of perfect conductors. As for the difference from the conventional example, the location of a connector serves as near the antenna feeding point here.

[0016] Although the amplitude of the current distribution between the control-section substrate 13 and the wireless section substrate 15 is shown in $\frac{drawing 4}{4}$, this drawing shows that the leakage current from an antenna is suppressed between the control-section substrate 13 and the wireless section substrate 15, without most currents on an antenna 16 changing.

[0017] By arranging a connector as mentioned above in this invention explains below why the leakage current from the antenna generated on a wireless section substrate is suppressed.

[0018] In the conventional example, although the current was flowing in between the control-section substrate 13 and the wireless section substrate 15, as the current generated on the antenna 16 is shown to drawing 5 by by arranging a connector 17

like the 1st operation gestalt, a current meets path **. It flows and it is thought that the current between the control-section substrate 13 and the wireless section substrate 15 decreases.

[0019] With the 2nd operation gestalt, the die length of the wireless circuit board is set as the quarter wavelength of the frequency to be used. In this case, it is thought that the current between the control circuit substrate 13 and the wireless circuit board 15 is generated on the usual route of ** - ** as shown in drawing 6. The equal circuit constituted based on this usual route here is shown in drawing 7. At path **, the current amplitude serves as max in the feeding point. Here, since the part which shows between the control circuit substrate 13 and the wireless circuit boards 15 as disconnection is separated from the feeding point of an antenna quarter wave length, it became the knot of an electric wave and the current has decreased.

[0020] Furthermore, path ** and ** are formed so that it may have a high impedance.

value in this part, and a current cannot flow into these path ** and ** easily, and becomes to them. Explanation of this mechanism is shown in $\frac{drawing}{2}$. According to this drawing In parallel 2 line, an electrical potential difference is set to 0 and, as for the x=0 neighborhood, a current is set to 0 by the short circuit part (x=1). An electrical potential difference (V) can be assumed to be Vinfinitycos (kx) (however, k=2 pi/lambda, lambda: wavelength), and a current (I) can be assumed to be linfinitysin (kx). An impedance can be assumed to be Z=V/linfinity1/tan(kx), and when it is Z=V/linfinity1 hereby, the leakage current from an antenna generated between the control circuit substrate 13 and the wireless circuit board 15 can be reduced. In order that the die length of path ** may not act on this invention, it is arbitrary and good here.

[0021] The result of having carried out simulation of the maximum of the leakage current from the antenna generated between the control circuit substrates 13 and the wireless circuit boards 15 at the time of changing the location of a connector 17 into drawing 9 is shown. The numeric value of the leakage current from an antenna is standardized here at the maximum of the current generated on each antenna. It turns out that the leakage current from the antenna generated between substrates decreases, and the value of a current is finally set to one fifth compared with the time of lambda/4 as a current occurs between substrates beyond the current generated on an antenna in the case of I=lambda/4 and I approaches 0.

[0022] Here, the case of a field radio is taken for an example, a walkie-talkie works, and it explains briefly. First, at the time of transmission, after a user's voice inputted through the telephone transmitter which is not illustrated is supplied to the wireless circuit module 14 through the control circuit module 12 and is modulated by the RF signal of predetermined frequency, it emanates as an electric wave from an antenna 16. On the other hand, at the time of reception, after the signal received with the antenna 16 is changed into an intermediate frequency predetermined by the wireless circuit module 14, the control circuit module 12 is supplied and it is outputted as

voice from the earphone which is not illustrated.

[0023] as mentioned above , it keep away from the connector which prepared TX (transmitting section) weak to interference by the leakage current from an antenna 16, VCO (voltage controlled oscillator), etc. near the antenna feeding point also especially in the wireless circuit module 14, and arrange in the most distant part distant from the antenna a quarter wave length, and it become possible to reduce the effect of the leakage current from an antenna by suppress the current reveal to a substrate 15 from an antenna 16 with the radio equipment of this operation carrying. Furthermore, the need for metal shielding is lost depending on the specification of a walkie-talkie, and miniaturization of walkie-talkie equipment, metrization, and low-pricing can be realized.

[0024] This invention is not limited to the above-mentioned operation gestalt, and can deform variously as follows. For example, although the monopole antenna was used as an antenna with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, a whip antenna, a loop antenna, a reverse female mold antenna, etc. can also be used, and especially the configuration or format are not limited.

[0025] Furthermore, although the dielectric substrate consisted of above-mentioned operation gestalten at two sheets, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u> (a) and (b), two or more dielectric substrates of 3 or more Maki can also be used, and the location of a connector can be arranged into the part near the antenna electric supply section. <u>drawing 10</u> (a) — the transmitting module of low frequency, and the receiving module of high frequency — right and left — the example established separately is shown. <u>Drawing 10</u> (b) shows the example for which a control circuit substrate arranges a transmitting module and a receiving module up and down.

[0026] Moreover, although the configuration of a dielectric substrate was made into the rectangle long in the direction of an antenna with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, as shown in <u>drawing 11</u>, you may be a rectangle short in the direction of an antenna.

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, a wireless circuit module is prepared on the 1st dielectric substrate. In the dielectric radio equipment which prepares a control circuit module on the 2nd dielectric substrate, constitutes said 1st and 2nd dielectric substrate in parallel, has the connector which connects said 1st and 2nd dielectric substrate, and connected the antenna to said 1st dielectric substrate The walkier-talkie equipment characterized by having arranged to the end of said 2nd dielectric substrate can be offered in the part which connected said 1st dielectric substrate and antenna for the location of said connector.

[0028] Furthermore, in order to reduce the leakage current from an antenna positively, the walkier-talkie equipment characterized by the die length of said 1st dielectric substrate in the extended direction of an antenna constituting on the quarter wavelength of the frequency used with said walkier-talkie equipment is applicable.

[0029] Thereby, it keeps away from the connector which prepared TX (transmitting section) weak to interference by the leakage current from an antenna, and VCO (voltage controlled oscillator) near the antenna feeding point also especially in the wireless circuit, and arranges in the most distant part distant from the antenna quarter wave length, and it becomes possible to reduce the effect of the leakage current from an antenna. Furthermore, the need for metal shielding is lost depending on the specification of a walkie-talkie, and it becomes unnecessary. This can realize miniaturization of walkie-talkie equipment, lightweight-izing, and low-pricing.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1</u>] The perspective view of the internal configuration of the walkie-talkie equipment concerning the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The perspective view of the outline internal configuration of the walkie-

talkie equipment concerning the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing the model in the 2nd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing distribution of the amplitude of the current on the substrate in the 2nd operation gestalt, and an antenna.

[Drawing 5] Drawing showing the principle of operation of the leakage current from the antenna generated to the walkie-talkie equipment of the 1st operation gestalt. [Drawing 6] Drawing showing the principle of operation of the leakage current from the antenna generated to the walkie-talkie equipment of the 2nd operation gestalt. [Drawing 7] Drawing showing the equal circuit of the leakage current from the antenna generated to the walkie-talkie equipment of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 8</u>] Drawing showing the impedance between the wireless substrate of the walkie-talkie equipment of this invention, and a control board.

[<u>Drawing 9</u>] Drawing explaining the current value change on the substrate when changing the location of a connector.

[Drawing 10] The outline block diagram of the walkie-talkie equipment concerning other operation gestalten of this invention.

[Drawing 11] The outline block diagram of the walkie-talkie equipment concerning other operation gestalten of this invention.

[Drawing 12] The perspective view showing the outline configuration of conventional walkie-talkie equipment.

[<u>Drawing 13</u>] Drawing showing the analytic model in conventional walkie-talkie equipment.

[Drawing 14] Drawing showing distribution of the amplitude of the current on the

substrate in conventional walkie-talkie equipment, and an antenna.

[Description of Notations]

11 -- Walkie-talkie equipment

12 -- Control circuit module

13 -- Control circuit substrate

14 -- Wireless circuit module

15 -- Wireless circuit board

16 -- Antenna

17 -- Connector

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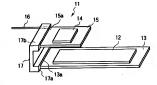
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(54) 【発明の名称】 携帯無線装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】複数の誘電体基板で構成した携帯無線装置に係 り、特に基板接続コネクタの存在する無線部基板上に発 生するアンテナからの漏洩電流の発生を抑えるように構 成した携帯無線装置を提供する。

【解決手段】無線回路モジュール14が搭載された無線 回路基板 15 および制御回路モジュール 12 が搭載され た制御回路基板13を平行に構成し、これら回路基板を コネクタ17で接続し、無線回路基板15にアンテナ1 6を接続した携帯無線装置であり、コネクタ17の位置 を無線回路基板15とアンテナ16を接続した箇所で、 制御回路基板13の末端部に配置する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】無線回路部が設けられた第 1 の蒸電体基板 と、この第 1 の誘電体基板に平行に配置され、影響回路 部が設けられた第 2 の誘電体基板と、前記第 1 および第 2 誘電体基板を接続するコネケタと、前記第 1 の誘電体 基板に接続されるアンテナとで構成され、前記コネクタ は前記第 1 誘電体基板と前記アンテナとの接触箇所で、 前記第 2 誘電体基板の末端部に配置されている携帯無線 装置。

[請求項2] アンテナの延長方向における前配第1の務 電体基板の長さが、前記携帯無縁経面で使用する周波数 の四分の一必異に設定される請求項1の携帯機終置 [請求項3] 前記第1の誘電体基板は送信モジュールと 受信モジュールをそれぞれ搭載する一対の誘電体基板に より構成される請求項1または2に記載の携帯無線装 間。

【請求項4】前記アンテナは線状アンテナである請求項 1 乃至 3 項のいずれか1に記載の携帯無線装置。 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、複数の誘電体基板 で構成した携帯電話機や携帯情報端末などの携帯無線装 置に係り、特に基板接続コネクタに起因する無線部基板 上に発生するアンテナからの漏洩電流の発生を抑えるよ うに構成した携帯無線装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、携帯電話機や携帯情報端末など の携帯無線装置は、無線部で発生した高周波電流が、ベ ースパンド回路を主とする制御部ではノイズとして見え るために、無線部基板と制御部基板を別々に構成するこ とが多い。

[0003]図12に、無線部基板と制御部基板を別々 に構成した従来の携帯無線装置の例を示す。この携帯無 線装置101は、集積回路を主体として構成された制御 回路102が搭載された基板103および無線回路10 4が搭載された基板105と、無線回路104に送受信 のためのアンテナ106が接続されることにより構成さ れる。

【0004】また、基板103と基板103はコネクタ107により接続されている。コネクタ107は制御的 1010円に対している。コネクタ107は制御的 1010円に対している。コネクタ107はアンテナ106から最も離れた部分に接続されている。これ、アンテナ106から基板105に選換した電流により無線回路104の中でも特にTX(送信部)、VCO(電圧制砂中振器)等の性能が劣化(変調時版の劣化等)する場合があり、アンテナ106上に発生する電流を直接受けないように干渉に報い部品はアンテナ106からなるべく難した方が良いとされていた。これに呼い、これらの部品へ信号伝送きよび電力供給するための

コネクタ107もアンテナ106から遠い位置に設けられる。ただし、アンテナからてれらの部品を贈すだけでは、性能劣化の対策にはならず、この他に無触図路104を図示しない金属でシールドする必要があった。これは携帯無線装置の小型、軽量、低価格化の障害になっている。

[0005] 図13に、図12の携帯無線装置101上 に発生する高周波電流のシミュレーションモデルを示し ている。携帯電話やPH5をはじめ、携帯無線装置は使 用する周波数の波長と変わらないくらいの小形化が成さ れているので、ことでは無線機の長さは1波長、幅は約 1/5波長であり、アンテナは1/4波長のモノボール アンテナが使用される。これらはいずれも完全導体で構 成している。

【0006】図14に、図13のシミュレーションモデルで解析した基板103と裏板105間での電流分布の振幅を示す。図14から、コネクタ107にアンテナ106上での最大値よりも大きな電流が発生していることが分かる。このことから無極回路104をアンテナ106から離しても、その効果はいさく、無線を数を105上にアンテナ106からの濁波電流が発生していることが分かる。

【発明が解決しようとする問題】上述したように、従来 の携帯無線を置では複数の誘電体基板で構成した携帯電 話や携帯情能表末などの携帯機能置に係り、特に基板 接続コネクタの存在による無線回路基板上にアンテナか らの濁災電流が発生し、無線回路の特性を劣化させると いう間勝直がみった。

【0008】本発明は、このような問題点を解消し、アンテナからの漏洩電流の発生を抑えることができる携帯無線装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0009]

[0010] 更に、積極的にアンテナからの漏洩電流を なくす方法として、アンテナの延長方向における前記第 1誘電体基板の長さが、前記携帯無線装置で使用する周 波数の四分の一波長に設定されている。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の実 施の形態を説明する。

【0012】図1に、本発明の第1の実施形態に係る携 帯無線装置の概略構成を示す。携帯無線装置11は、無 線回路モジュール (無線回路部) 14が搭載された無線 回路基板 15および制御回路モジュール (制御回路部) 12が搭載された制御回路基板13を平行に構成し、こ れら基板をコネクタ17で接続し、無線回路基板15に アンテナ16を接続して構成される。コネクタ17は制 御回路モジュール12と無線回路モジュール14との間 の信号伝達および電力供給のために用いられ、一端部に 制御回路基板用スロット17aおよび他端部に無線回路 基板用スロット17bを有し、制御回路基板13および 無線回路基板15がスロット17aおよび17bにそれ ぞれ挿入されることにより両基板を互いに接続する。こ のコネクタ17は無線回路基板15とアンテナ16を接 続した箇所で、制御回路基板13の末端部に設けられ る。具体的には、アンテナ16が無線回路基板15の末 端接続端子部15aにおいて基板15に接続され、この 基板15とアンテナ16との接続箇所、そして制御回路 基板15の末端接続端子部13aにコネクタ17が配置 され、基板13、15を互いに接続している。即ち、コ ネクタ17はアンテナ16に最も近い位置で制御回路基 板13と無線同路基板15とを接続されている。なお、 アンテナ16としては、例えば線状モノポールアンテナ を用いれば良い。

【0013】図2に、本発明の第2実施形態に係る携帯 無線装置の概略構成を示す。

[0014] 携帯無線装置11では、無線回路モジュール14が搭載された無線回路基板15および制御回路モジュール12が搭載された粉御回路基板13が平行に配置され、コネクタ17によって互いに接続され、無線回路基板15にエアンテナ16が経続される、アンテナ16の延長方向における無線回路基板15の東さが携帯無線装置11で使用する高波数の四分の一波長に設定され、コネクタ17は第1の実施形態と同様に無線回路基板担15とアンテナ16を接続した箇所で、制御回路基板 板15とアンテナ16を接続した箇所で、制御回路基板

【0015】図3は、本発明の実施形態の携帯無線装置 のシミュレーションモデルを示している。図13で示し だ従来例の携帯無線装置のシミュレーションモデルと同 様に携帯電話やPH5をはじめ、携帯無線装置は使用す る周波数の姿長と変わらないくらいの小形化が成されて いるので、ここでは無線機の長さは1波長、幅は約1/ 5波長に設定され、アンテナは1/4波長セ、ボールア ンテナを用いている。これらはいずれも完全導体で構成 されている。ここで従来例との違いはコネクタの位置が アンテナを置似け近となっている。

【0016】図4に制御部基板13と無線部基板15間 での電流分布の振幅が示されているが、この図からアン テナ16上の電流は殆ど変わることなく、制御部基板1 3と無線部基板15間にアンテナからの漏洩電流が抑え られていることがわかる。

【0017】本発明において上述のようにコネクタを配

置することによって無線部基板上に発生するアンテナからの漏洩電流が抑えられる理由について以下に説明する。

[0018] 従来例では、アンテナ16上で発生した電 流は、制御部基板13と無線部基板15の間に電流が流 れ込んでいたが、第1の実施形態のようにコネクタ17 を配置することによって、図5に示されるように電流は 軽路のに沿って 流れ、制御部基板13と無線部基板1 5との間の電流が減るものと考えられる。

[0019]第2実施形態では、無線回路基板の長さ は、使用する周波数の四分の一波長に設定されている。 この場合、制御回路基板13 と無線回路基板15間の電 流は図6に示されるようにの一面の順路で発生すると考 えられている。ここでこの削路を基にして構成した等価 幅が最大となっている。ここで、制御回路基板13と無 線回路基板15との間を開放として示す部分はアンテナ の給電点から四分の一波長離れているために、電波の節 となり、電流は少なくなっている。

【0021】図9に、コネクタ17の位置を変えた場合の、制御回路基板13と無線回路基板15間に発生するアンテナからの濁洩電流の最大値をシミュレーションした結果を示す。ここでアンテナからの濁洩電流の数値は各アンテナ上に発生する電流の最大値で規格化している。 I = A/4の場合は、アンテナ上に発生する電流以上に基板間に電流が発生し、1が0に近づくに従って、基板間に発生するアンテナからの濁洩電流が減少し、最終的に入イ4のときに比べ、電流の値を1/5にしていることがわかる。

【0022】 こで、携帯無線機の場合を例にもり、無線機の働き簡単に説明する。まず、送信時には、図示 ない送話器を介して入力された利用者の音声が制御回路 モジュール12を介して無線回路モジュール14に供給 され、所定周波数の高周波信号に変調された後、アンテ ナ16か5電波として放射される。一方、受信時には、アンテナ16で受信された信号が無線回路モジュール1

4 で所定の中間周波数に変換された後、制御回路モジュ ール12に供給され、図示しない受話器から音声として 出力される。

【0023】以上のように、本実施携帯の無線装置で は、アンテナ16から、基板15に漏洩する電流が抑え られることにより、無線回路モジュール14の中でも特 にアンテナ16からの漏洩電流による干渉に弱いTX (送信部)、VCO (電圧制御発振器) 等をアンテナ給 電点付近に設けたコネクタから遠ざけ、アンテナから四 分の一波長離れた最も遠い箇所に配置し、アンテナから の漏洩電流の影響を低減することが可能となる。更に、 無線機の仕様によっては、金属シールドの必要性がなく なり、携帯無線装置の小型化、計量化、低価格化が実現 できる。

【0024】本発明は上記実施形態に限定されるもので はなく、次のように種々変形することができる。例え ば、上記実施形態ではアンテナとしてモノポールアンテ ナを用いたが、ホイップアンテナ、ループアンテナ、逆 F型アンテナなどを用いることもでき、その形状や形式 は特に限定されない。

【0025】さらに、上記実施形態では誘雷体基板が2 枚で構成されていたが、図10(a)、(b)に示すよ うに、3枚以上の複数枚の懸雷体基板を用いることもで き、コネクタの位置はアンテナ給電部に近い部分に配置 することができる。図10(a)では、低周波の送信モ ジュールと高周波の受信モジュールを左右別々に設ける 例を示している。図10(b)は送信モジュールと受信 モジュールとを制御回路基板の上下に配置する例を示し ている。

【0026】また、上記実施形態では誘電体基板の形状 をアンテナの方向に長い長方形としたが、図11に示す ように、アンテナの方向に短い長方形であってもよい。 [0027]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば第 1の誘電体基板上に無線回路モジュールを設け、第2の 誘電体基板上に制御回路モジュールを設け、前記第1、 第2誘電体基板を平行に構成し、前記第1、第2誘電体 基板を接続するコネクタを有し、前記第1誘電体基板に アンテナを接続した誘電体無線装置において、前記コネ クタの位置を前記第1誘電体基板とアンテナを接続した 箇所で、前記第2誘電体基板の末端部に配置したことを 特徴とする携帯無線装置を提供することができる。

【0028】更に、積極的にアンテナからの漏洩雷流を 減らすために、アンテナの延長方向における前記第 1 誘 雪体基板の長さが、前記推帯無線装置で使用する周波数 の四分の一波長に構成することを特徴とする携帯無線装 置が適用できる。

【0029】これにより無線回路の中でも特にアンテナ からの漏洩電流による干渉に弱いTX(送信部)、VC O (電圧制御発振器)をアンテナ給電点付近に設けたコ ネクタから遠ざけ、アンテナから四分の一波長離れた最 も遠い箇所に配置し、アンテナからの漏洩電流の影響を 低減することが可能となる。更に、無線機の仕様によっ ては、金属シールドの必要性がなくなり、不要になる。 これは携帯無線装置の小型化、軽量化、低価格化が実現 できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の第1の実施形態に係る携帯無線装置の 内部構成の斜相図。
- 【図2】本発明の第2の実施形態に係る携帯無線装置の 概略内部構成の斜視図。
- [図3] 第2の実施形態におけるモデルを示す図。
- 【図4】第2の実施形態における基板及びアンテナ上の 電流の振幅の分布を示す図。
- 【図5】第1の実施形態の携帯無線装置に発生するアン テナからの漏洩電流の動作原理を示す図。
- 【図6】第2の実施形態の携帯無線装置に発生するアン テナからの漏洩電流の動作原理を示す図。 【図7】 本発明の推帯無線装置に発生するアンテナから
- の漏洩電流の等価回路を示す図。 【図8】本発明の携帯無線装置の無線基板と制御基板間
- でのインピーダンスを示す図。 【図9】コネクタの位置を変えた時の基板上の電流値の
- 変化を説明する図。 【図10】本発明の他の実施形態に係る携帯無線装置の
- 概略權成図。 【図11】本発明の他の実施形態に係る携帯無線装置の
- 【図12】従来の携帯無線装置の概略構成を示す斜視
- 【図13】従来の携帯無線装置における解析モデルを示
- 【図14】従来の携帯無線装置における基板およびアン テナ上の電流の振幅の分布を示す図。
- 【符号の説明】 11…携帯無線装置
- 12…制御回路モジュール
- 13…制御回路基板

超敗機成團

- 1 4 ···無線回路モジュール 15…無線回路基板
- 16…アンテナ
- 17…コネクタ

